

# WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1851.

## SOUTH CAROLINA AND SECESSION.

We have not thought it necessary to exhibit in detail to our readers the abundant proofs of a Revolutionary spirit afforded by the general run of Speeches and Toasts at different Celebrations in the State of SOUTH CAROLINA of the late Anniversary of Independence Day. We could not indeed have the heart to cast such a reproach upon a people as to consider these outbursts of unbridled and unrestrained passion as embodying the deliberate sentiment of the People of the State.

The current of these Celebrations, however, though certainly quite rapid and sweeping against the Union, was not all in one direction. There was one green spot which the torrent of burning lava passed by and left unscathed. We refer to the stronghold of a true patriotism at Greenville, in the mountain region of the State. In that place, on the 4th instant, there was a gathering of people unprecedented in number in that part of the country. Never before had there been any gathering in Greenville at all comparable to it. At this assembly of the People, VANDY MCBE, Esq., "who was old enough and near enough to hear and remember the guns of the battle of the Cowpens," presided. An appropriate, beautiful, patriotic, and eloquently pious prayer was offered up at the Throne of Grace by the Rev. WM. CARR, of the Methodist Church, and son of Bishop CARR. Capt. J. W. BROOKS then read, in a loud and animated tone, the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON. A Report and Resolutions, expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, were submitted and unanimously adopted. A patriotic Ode, from the Rev. THOMAS FREAN, was then read, addressed to the "Mountain Men," which drew forth bursts of applause. A number of letters received from invited guests not able to attend were exhibited. General VANDY THOMPSON, being then called upon by the Chair, addressed the assembly for nearly two hours; in a Speech, of which the general effect of the meeting the "Southern Patriot," the sterling Union paper published at Greenville, speaks as follows:

"Gen. THOMPSON addressed the vast multitude in a strain of argument, eloquence, and scathing sarcasm which have seldom surpassed. He probed the disease and the remedy of secession to the core. Never did a speech tell better on an audience. All, except a few incurable cases, went off repudiating secession with all its folly, heresy, and madness. Greenville knows how to defend her constitutional rights and maintain the Union of the States. Her position, after this day's work and expression of opinion, can never be mistaken. No secessionist or disunionist son of hers need ever aspire to her favor and affection."

Of the Letters from enlightened and distinguished men, received at this celebration, a few have been published, and on another page we have given several of them, and shall hereafter give others. Nothing can be more worthy of respectful attention than such Letters as these, emanating from such sources as they do.

We are happy to say that these Letters and other coincident publications show that the Upper Country is rousing itself from its trance, and that, even in the Lower Country, the friends of the Union are daring to speak out. "Daring" may seem a strange phrase to express the action of a true-hearted American in expressing his attachment to his Country and its Government. It only expresses what is true, however, for, until lately, with some exceptions, the friends of the Union in the lower counties of South Carolina, at least, have been deterred by fierce clamor and denunciation from saying openly all that they think and feel on this subject.

An incident which occurred on the Anniversary at Clinton, in South Carolina, has produced, very naturally, a great sensation in the City of Charleston, and opened the eyes of the people to the fact that they stand on the very brink of ruin. This incident was first made known to us by the following publication in the Charleston News of the 8th of the month:

"It is stated, in the Southern Standard of this morning, that Edmund Bellinger, Esq., engaged in a discussion at that place [Clinton] on the 4th, on the pending controversy, in the course of which he asserted 'that if the commercial interests of Charleston were a clog to the State, then he agreed with Capt. Allen that we had better make a second Moscow of the city.' We presume that Capt. Allen was the utterer of this inhuman sentiment. The endorser stands of course in the same predicament as the utterer. We hope there is some mistake in this. We cannot conceive that there exists a public man who would address an audience in South Carolina in such a strain. If it is otherwise, we have fallen indeed on perilous times, uncluttered with the worst spirit of revolutionary phrenzy, at war not only with true patriotism, but ordinary humanity."

The substantial truth of this representation seems not to be denied; and the effect upon the people of Charleston may be much better imagined than described. Yet some idea of the use that is made of it in appeals to the sensibilities of the inhabitants of the city may be formed from the following extracts from a Communication published in the Charleston "News" of yesterday week:

"PATRIOTIC SACRIFICES.—The Moscovites—or, should we not rather say, the Muscovites—burnt down their own city to save it from occupancy by Napoleon's Frenchmen. This has been usually reckoned a noble instance of patriotic self-sacrifice. But, surely, it does not begin to compare with the superior martyrdom and merit of those who would burn down other people's cities with the same patriotic object. Positively it is delightful to witness such surprising instances of heroic resignation. Joseph Allen, Esq. and Edward Bellinger, Esq. must have been themselves recently by a rehearsal of the books of the Old Testament. There, it is possible, they have found the model instance of self-sacrifice which they are so anxious to emulate. There is, we think, but one sacrifice in sacred or profane history. It is that of the mother of the dead child, who was willing that Solomon should divide the living child, in equal parts, between herself and the true mother! We like self-sacrifice of this description. It has an unobscured significance. No doubt it smells gratefully to heaven! To burn your own goods is a mere nothing, but, heretically and patriotically to clap the torch to your neighbor's dwelling is the very perfection of good works. How refreshing to one of our first citizens, who has all his life dwelt in a pole-house, with a clapboard covering, and a chimney of mixed clapboard and clay, to find himself, torch in hand, for the first time beholding the princely habitations in and about King and Broad, and Meeting streets—the Bay and the Battery! "Oh!" he exclaims, "won't it be glorious patriotism to give these to the flames! 'Tis not any sacrifice to burn my poor little cabin down by Harpers; or yours, neighbor Spriggins, at Boggy Gut; or yours, cousin Ben Bullas, down in Sokeem Swamp; for you see, if you burn them, I wouldn't be so pretentious; we could put up better ones in three days! But these grand dwellings, here, that cost some of 'em fifty thousand dollars, and are full of fine furniture that cost thousands more—'twill

be great self-sacrifice to make a taste with them! Besides, they are only so many temples of the aristocracy! Let's clap 'em, and begin the blaze." And these heroic patriots flung their torches into the fire of houses at the west and east ends of Broad street.

"Banks are shocking contrivances, brother Sniffles, to keep money out of circulation. We'll burn them, then, on! but as money has done us no harm, we'll save it, we'll wait all we can get to carry on the war. Let's gut these big houses, and empty their vaults, then try the tinder!" The process of self-sacrifice, by which to annoy the Yankees, becomes singularly rapid and earnest. The vaults are emptied. The palaces of mammon blaze up bravely.

"These great churches! These mighty big steeples—alms reaching up to heaven! What a shame! What are they but so many towers of Babel? Oh! my brethren, God has sent us to confound them. Pitch into them with your torches. Here's one named after Saint Michael, and another after Saint Philip, taking of holy names in vain. It is true the British spared them, but that was only because they were so lofty, and proud, and aristocratic. Into 'em, boys, and let 'em blaze! It will be grateful to God to destroy such wicked and ambitious buildings!" Saint Michael and Saint Philip, accordingly, sending up their reeking and soot-flecked flames to heaven, become appropriate sacrifices to the patriotic passion, which, without a scruple, can devote to the flames the possessions of other people. "Verily, there is no self-sacrifice like that which, having nothing itself, devotes all its neighbor's goods to the flames for its country!"

The discussion of this question of secession, involving a train of calamities of which conflagration and confiscation are already foreshadowed as a part, is at length fairly open. By the time both sides are fully heard, the PEOPLE will be ready to take it out of the hands of the knights-errant.

LATE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE IN MISSOURI.—The Herald, published at New Madrid, says that the shock of Earthquake felt in some parts of Missouri on the 2d instant continued longer and was more severe than any felt for several years. A rumbling noise resembling thunder preceded and followed the shock. Near West Lake the earth opened in several places, and also on the farm of Wm. Connelly, eleven miles from the town. On the farm of Silas Beavers, six miles from town, it opened and threw sand and water to the height of forty or fifty feet. The earth has not opened before since 1812.

HEAVY RECEIPTS.—The receipts from customs at the port of New York during the last week amounted to \$1,046,994.90!

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, noticing the late defence of himself by a public man against allegations of age and infirmity, moralizes upon the subject as follows:

"We make this reference to Mr. — with not the least intention of reflecting any way upon the propriety or political causes of his disclaimer, but because it furnishes a striking text for profitable meditation. We are all growing rapidly older; and, however dissipated a man may be to be thirty, he will discover, if he looks narrowly, some of the fruits of age already ripening on his head. The lock grows grey while under the hands of the barber. It will not do for any body to reproach the grey beard, and talk of superannuation and decrepitude to-day, for to-morrow the world will have turned round, and the echo of his smart and biting sarcasms will come back commended to his own ears."

"The gibes on old age are as silly, too, as they are short-sighted; for it is not true that imbecility of intellect accompanies corporeal weakness, even when the latter follows age, as it frequently does not to any great degree till it becomes extreme. There is more knowledge, wisdom, useful energy of thought in persons above sixty years than in the same individuals when below it. The mind may appear to some to fail when it merely ceases to improve; and this is merely saying there is a limit to intelligence, at least in the world."

"PREPAY, PREPAY!—What honest man will compound to pay five cents for the postage of a letter when he can pay it with three? Let every body prepay. Few letters will be taken from the office not prepaid."

A correspondent, who sends us the above, cut out of a contemporary journal, says that he fully endorses it, and considers it the duty of every one under the new system to prepay their letters.

THE WHIGS IN THE NORTH.—It is pleasing to observe, from signs that cannot be delusive, (says the New Hampshire Statesman of July 19), that throughout the Northern States there is a daily increasing determination amongst the Whigs to suffer no causes long to disturb that harmony without which political success is impossible. That there have been differences, and even a somewhat far-off general election in the country is essentially changing the face of things, and when the day for action comes it is apparent that differences will be buried. With the example of a foe against which to contend, always strong in numbers, and remarkably well united at the very time when, without union, defeat would be probable, if not inevitable, it cannot be otherwise than that the Whigs of the North should be resolving to suffer no past differences to sever the bonds by which they have so long been bound. Every motive which can have force is urging upon them the importance of harmony. Their past conflicts, their present ascendancy, their future welfare, are considerations so powerful as to be producing this result—a result which could not be otherwise when such motives are operating upon the deliberate convictions of a great national party.

The scheme of Disunion urged upon the people of South Carolina is regarded with disfavor by the most decided opponents of the Compromise in every other Southern State. Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina, in a late speech at Yanceyville, while avowing his utter condemnation of the compromise measures, still declared his purpose to acquiesce as long as North Carolina acquiesced; said he never was and is not now a Nullifier; but acknowledged his obligation to obey the laws of Congress as long as North Carolina was in the Union and commanded her citizens to obey. He asserted the right of secession, and proved that Jefferson, Macon, and the whole Republican school of '98 and '99 asserted the same, and that this was the true distinction between the Republican and the old Federal party. Mr. VENABLE said that he disapproved of separate State secession; thought such action inexpedient and productive of mischief, and hoped that better counsels might prevail; but that he felt in his heart sympathy for those who were resenting an injury, and indignation against the wrongdoers.—Richmond Enquirer.

WOMAN'S CONVENTION.—At this assemblage in Akron (Pa.) some singular things were said, and some quite sensible ones. A young lady spoke as follows:

"For her own part she loved man, individually and collectively, better than woman, and so, she was sure, did every one else, better, if they, like her, would utter their real sentiments. She was more anxious for men's elevation and improvement than for women's, and so was every true woman."

The Boston Cabinet remarks: "We learn from good authority that Professor HOSFORD meets with an unexpected difficulty in making successful experiments in reference to the rotation of the earth on Bunker Hill Monument. The difficulty, not inseparable, is found in the influence of sunlight and heat in changing the centre of gravity in the monument. The stones in the structure follow the universal law of expansion under the influence of the sun, and hence the monument, during a bright day, is biased northward to about three-fourths of an inch, so changing the centre of gravity and the point of oscillation that distance. This natural and curious fact compels the Professor to change the point from which the long pendulum is suspended once or twice each day, more or less, according to the length and intensity of the heat of the day."

## THE INVASION OF CUBA.

Information has, we understand, been received in this city that the parties heretofore engaged in enterprise against the Island of Cuba have not abandoned their criminal intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt a few months hence. It is said that some hundreds of the who have been engaged for the purpose are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small number, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment on the Island in their respective profession but who will secretly provide themselves with arms and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing.

It is really melancholy to think that there is an portion of the people of the United States who will willingly join in or aid such reckless and unprincipled proceedings. As to the deluded men who are thus made the tools of designing persons, they should recollect that the Spanish authorities are of course constantly and fully advised of all such movements; that the most vigilant lookout will be kept upon all strangers coming into the Island, particularly when an unusual number arrive from the United States without any ostensible object in the way of business; and if they are not immediately ordered out of the Island, they would no doubt be the first victims sacrificed in case of an attempt at invasion.

The utter heartlessness of the leaders of this disreputable enterprise is fully exhibited in their sending into such imminent jeopardy of liberty or life the poor ignorant men whom they have deceived by false representations and specious promises, which are never intended to be, and which cannot be, fulfilled.

A successful invasion of Cuba by a private expedition we look upon as one of the most hopeless of all undertakings. Not only would our own Government exercise the utmost vigilance to break up and frustrate any attempt of that kind, either by the arrest of the parties and the seizure of their vessels before leaving the United States, or their capture on the ocean by American cruisers, but the Spanish Government has such numerous and powerful steam and sailing naval force on the coast of Cuba as to render any private expedition entirely inadequate to cope with it. So that would be next, if not quite, impossible to effect landing.

Were the landing, however, effected, the overwhelmingly large military force on the Island would render death or capture inevitable to all those engaged, and all who should faint to the power of the Spanish Government could only expect an ignominious death, without the right or expectation to call upon their own Government for its interference in their favor. In the last instant, when the landing was effected at Cardenas men could have fought more bravely or faithfully than did the Spanish citizens and troops at that place, and they fully disproved the silly reports so extensively circulated of wide-spread treason among the latter, and discontent and desire of change among the former. Let those who may thoughtfully or in the spirit of adventure be disposed to join in such an enterprise, be convinced that such reports are merely one of the means adopted to lure them to their ruin.

Captain FRAZER, of the Revenue Service.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the public press stating that Captain FRAZER, commanding one of the Revenue vessels on the Pacific, has been dismissed the service by the Treasury Department. To contradict all the rumors and statements which emanate from this city and are spread broadcast over the country, would be, as we have had occasion before to remark, a gigantic task, though in the present instance there is more foundation or report than what usually exists in numerous other cases. The power to dismiss a commissioned officer rests only with the PRESIDENT; but we understand the Department has suspended Captain FRAZER in consequence of the charge of his having flogged one of his crew at the gangway, in violation of the act of Congress abolishing corporal punishment, and of the general order of the Department issued in pursuance of that law. Captain FRAZER, of course, will be heard in his defence before any such extreme measure as dismissal is carried into effect.

THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA of the Order of Odd Fellows has now under its jurisdiction about 480 lodges, numbering about 3,000 members. The increase of members in the State during the past year has been about 5,000.

## FROM OREGON.

The San Francisco papers publish intelligence from Oregon to the 7th of June. Gen. LANE had been elected a Delegate to Congress by a large majority over Mr. VILSON. The branch of the Democracy friendly to the late Delegate, Mr. THOMPSON, (deceased), had been routed in almost every county in the State. Party lines were not generally drawn, the Whigs and Anti-Thompson Democrats uniting.

The Portland times of June 7th says that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, ANSON DANE, Esq., left in the latter part of May on a trip to visit the different Indian tribes in the Territory, accompanied by a suite of eleven persons. He intended visiting the Wallawallas, Neapoles, Flat Head, Spokane, Carguise, and the several tribes in the vicinity of Puget Sound.

The Oregonian of the same date says: "The party of immigrants, commanded by Capt. Goddard, whom we visited last week as being near the Dalles, have arrived at this city. They number ninety-eight persons—having crossed with twenty-five wagons and two hundred and fifty head of stock. There are several families, among which are sixteen females. They left Salt Lake on the 28th of March, and arrived at the Dalles May 29, making the journey in sixty-two days. The health of the company has been good during the journey. They were attacked by the Indians on Snake River, but lost none of their party. The Indians kept up a fire across the river upon them for two hours which the emigrants returned, killing several Indians during the fight."

The crops are said to look remarkably well throughout the whole Territory. The unusual quantity of rain which has fallen this spring has placed them in a somewhat backward state, yet every thing bids fair for an abundant harvest.

A lump of gold worth \$3,300 has been found at Shasta diggings.

Nearly thirteen hundred dead letters, containing property of value, consisting of money in various sums, bills of exchange, &c. for amounts ranging from \$5 to \$20,000, were sent from the Dead-letter office in Washington to the New York City Post Office during the quarter ending the 30th June; of which letters 830 were delivered to the proper parties, and the remaining 466, having been unclaimed, were returned to the proper office in this city.

THE TRAGEDY NEAR LYNCHBURG.—The Lynchburg Virginian says: "Our information from Nelson Court-house, with regard to WILLIAMS and HILL, is that the former is entirely out of danger, and the latter improving, with a fair prospect of recovery."

There has been a great flood in the Juniata country, (in Pennsylvania,) which, from all the accounts that have reached us, must have been greater even than that of 1838. Bridges, houses, barns, cattle, &c. are reported to have been swept away, and whole families buried in watery graves. The Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Petersburg and others are reported to have been destroyed, and both the railroad and canal greatly injured.—Philadelphia News.

## INDIAN TREATIES IN OREGON.

We learn that intelligence of an interesting character has been just received at the Indian Bureau from Oregon.

Four treaties have been concluded by the Commissioners, Messrs. GAINES, SKINNER, and ALLEN, with Indian bands in that country, to the great relief, doubtless, of the numerous and fast increasing settlers there.

One treaty was with the Yamhill band of the Callapooya tribe, whereby they stipulate to become subject and faithful to the laws and regulations of the United States governing the intercourse between the whites and the Indians, and to continue the friends and allies of the same, referring all cases of difference or aggression arising between the whites and themselves to the Government of the United States for adjustment; the latter agreeing to indemnify them for all losses and injuries inflicted on them by citizens of the United States. The Yamhill cede a tract of the south fork of the Callapooya, a tributary of the Wallamette, occupied by a numerous white population, and accept a reservation in a small isolated valley among the Coast Mountains, offering pasturage for their horses and a supply of roots, which form their principal support. Besides this reservation they are to receive compensation, partly in cash, and the remainder in clothing, household utensils, and agricultural implements, with the reserved right of changing these implements for other articles of equal value, on giving one year's notice to the Territorial Superintendent of Indian Affairs of their wish to do so. Ten rifles and three Indian horses are also to be given to the Chiefs of the bands, and seven substantial log huts, built within the reservation, as speedily as practicable after the ratification of the treaty.

A second treaty is with the Luckiamute band of the same tribe, having the same general stipulations as the foregoing. The Luckiamutes cede a tract along the river from which they take their name, also a tributary of the Wallamette, keeping a reservation for their own special use, saving the right to the authorities of the Territory to locate highways through the reservation whenever public convenience might appear to require it. The treaty stipulates a money compensation in the same proportions of cash and articles as in the treaty with the Yamhills. A horse and bridle is also to be delivered to each of the Chiefs of the band.

A third treaty with the Santiam band of the Moolalle tribe, similar in general respects to the foregoing, cedes to the United States a tract abutting on Silver Creek, a tributary of the Wallamette. It makes a reservation neighboring a former reservation to the Santiam band, with similar provisions as in the treaty with the Luckiamutes. They also get a compensation, part money and goods. Ten rifles to be delivered to the band at large, and a good Indian horse to the principal chief, Guai-ek-ke-le.

The fourth treaty is with the principal band of the Moolalle tribe, and agrees in general terms with the former. It cedes a tract of land commencing at a point within a mile of the Falls of the Wallamette, at Oregon city, and occupying a valuable portion of the country. They too are to have a reservation, with money and clothing, similar to the foregoing; also, fifteen rifles, and five horses to the chiefs, with a good log house for the principal chief, Guai-ek-ke-le.

The reservations made in these treaties are, in the judgment of the Commissioners, well suited to the character and condition of these Indians. Little conflict will be had with any rights of property acquired by white men; and in the very few cases where reservations for the Indians cover lands in occupancy of whites, it is recommended that the latter be bought out at a fair valuation. The Indians themselves have got to be almost wholly dependant on the whites for protection, assistance, and money, and are unwilling to be removed far from them. On the other hand, they are of no little service to the white emigrant in a country where labor is scarce. So that all interests and wishes are served by the measures the Commissioners have taken.

So much, it might be remarked, have these Indians fallen into white habits and ideas, that they have altogether abandoned their original costume and adopted that of the whites, retaining only the blanket. They evidence a strong desire yet more to assimilate themselves to their white neighbors. These Indians seem to be constitutionally attached to the homes and haunts of their progenitors. Their habitations, such as they are, are not only permanent, but hereditary. They seem to have universally imbibed the idea that the doom of their race is sealed, and rather than move from the places their forefathers occupied will submit to die on the beloved soil.

With this deep-rooted, or rather ineradicable, principle the Commissioners had to contend, and only effected the favorable treaties they have by granting reservations in situations the very least objectionable to the white man. The lands so reserved are not well fitted for cultivation, though suited to the peculiar habits of the Indians. The Callapooyas have little taste for hunting or fishing, but live on low and marshy spots, where the kamass and wapattoo abound, whilst the Moolalles, a harder and more vigorous race, inhabit the wooded slopes of the Cascade Mountains, and subsist chiefly on game.

The Democratic members of the late New York Legislature, upon separating, agreed to issue no address, as has been customary, and to pass no resolutions. The reason was that the leaders of both the divisions are absolutely ravenous for the spoils of office once more, but know they cannot enjoy them without harmony in their own ranks. But there is no single resolution in which both sides could agree, and no solitary plank of a platform on which they could both stand. They therefore go into the next Fall's contest with the anomalous position of two sections of a party attacking a common enemy, each under its own leaders, with no common principle to bind them but that of "whipping the Whigs"—the principle so efficacious in forming the coalition last year in Massachusetts. Why do not the papers of this State take their brethren to task for making no declarations in favor of sustaining the Compromise!—Conn. Courant.

The publisher of "The Bankers' Magazine," published at Boston, gives notice that the following important and interesting works will be embodied in "The Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register" for the year beginning July, 1851, and ending June, 1852:

1. New varieties of Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion, with important details relating to the Coinage, Royal Mint, &c., by Jacob R. Eckfeldt and W. E. Dubois, Assayers of the United States Mint.
2. The American Law of Banking. A Synopsis of the Decisions of the higher Courts of every State in the Union upon the subjects of Banking, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Damages on Bills, Usury, Notaries Public, &c. The decisions of each State will be arranged by themselves, commencing with Maine; to be followed in order by New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, &c.
3. History of Banking and Currency, by W. J. Lawson, Esq., a recent English work.
4. Historical Sketches of the Early Currency among the American Colonies.
5. Gilbart's Practical Treatise on Banking, concluded. The second American edition of this work (470 pp.) may be had of booksellers throughout the United States.

The Bankers' Magazine is now published monthly, 84 pages, octavo, at \$5 per annum. By the post postage of the United States the postage on this work is essentially reduced.

## THE TEHUANTEPE AFFAIR.

The Secretary of the projected Tehuantepe Railroad Company has communicated to the New Orleans Courier some information on the subject of the Tehuantepe expedition which presents its object in a very different light from that in which it has been viewed by some of the newspapers.

It appears, according to the statement of the Secretary, that the steamer United States, which left New Orleans some days ago for the mouth of the Coatzacoalcas, carried out only her crew and coal sufficient for the trip; and that the sole object of the trip is to look for Major BARNARD and a few other members of the Exploring Expedition, who are still at the Isthmus. The captain of the steamer, it is stated, has a formal order to comply with all the requirements of the Mexican authorities, in order to avoid a conflict; and, as to the five hundred workmen called for by the Company in a public advertisement, to commence the work of grubbing and grading, it is understood that they are not to be sent until the present difficulties are settled, and only with the consent of Mexico.

In the New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday last we find the following remarks on the subject, which, though written without a knowledge of the facts above stated, appear to us to be sensible and reasonable:

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER OF JULY 21.

It strikes us that we, as a wise people, have no business to get flustered with this Tehuantepe affair, which some of our brother journalists are making so much ado about. We can't see that Mexico has as yet done us much wrong in any respect. We are quite sure, at all events, that she has not practised upon us any bad faith, or done any thing that should disturb our friendly relations toward her. The facts, when viewed of all surpluses and exposed just as they are, are simply these: The Mexican Government granted to one Garay, a Frenchman, the exclusive and yet transferable privilege of constructing a canal or railroad from Coatzacoalcas, on the Gulf, to Tehuantepe, on the Pacific coast, upon certain conditions. Garay failed to meet those conditions, and his grant, in consequence, was expressly annulled by the Mexican Congress. The Frenchman, however, disposed of his grant to a company of Southern capitalists; and through their agency a proposition, in the shape of a treaty, was made to the Mexican Government, requesting that it should be rejected, the Mexican Government, on its part, and pledging, on certain terms, the faith of Mexico and of the United States to maintain it inviolate against each other and the world. The treaty was accepted by the President of both Republics; but the Senate of the United States and the Congress of Mexico have neither of them yet ratified it. The latter, in fact, has not the opportunity, since the treaty did not pass the Mexican Congress in season to receive the definitive action of the Congress before its adjournment. It, however, is very well known that some of its provisions excited the most emphatic opposition. The treaty has not yet been rejected, and in fact cannot be before the meeting of the Mexican Congress in January next. Even if it had been rejected, the treaty would have given us no ground for quarrel or even complaint. The Mexican Congress would have only done what the very fact of presenting it (the treaty) implied it had a perfect right to do.

But it is said that Garay had been practised upon by the Tehuantepe surveying expedition. We have yet to learn whether President Garay, after assenting to the treaty, authorized Major BARNARD and his assistants to make a survey of the projected Tehuantepe route, and instructed the Governments of Vera Cruz and Oajaca to lend every facility to the survey. Even if it had been so, the surveying expedition, if it all its consequences had been strictly carried out, would have involved the company in a loss of all its preliminary expenditures, it certainly does not furnish ground for complaint, since the expedition, according to its statements, completed, in defiance of the Mexican authorities, all the material parts of the survey. The present dispute, however, what has already been done by decided aggression originates far less, we believe, in a sense of injured right than in a contemptuous spirit towards poor, weak, distracted Mexico; but we have no apprehension of its receiving the sanction of our Government.

It is idle to say that the present attitude of Mexico upon this question is the result of foreign interference, for there is no proof of it. It is perhaps unfortunate for us that our Minister, who negotiated the treaty, and who is known to possess no small influence in Mexican councils affecting the interests of this country, should have been so long detained from his post by sickness; and that the surveying expedition, if it all its consequences had been strictly carried out, would have involved the company in a loss of all its preliminary expenditures, it certainly does not furnish ground for complaint, since the expedition, according to its statements, completed, in defiance of the Mexican authorities, all the material parts of the survey. The present dispute, however, what has already been done by decided aggression originates far less, we believe, in a sense of injured right than in a contemptuous spirit towards poor, weak, distracted Mexico; but we have no apprehension of its receiving the sanction of our Government.

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## CASE OF JOHN CHARLES GARDINER.

CRIMINAL COURT, D. C., FRIDAY, 18TH JULY, 1851. JOHN CHARLES GARDINER, charged with false swearing in support of a claim of his brother, GEORGE A. GARDINER, was brought into Court on a motion by his counsel to admit him to bail. The DISTRICT ATTORNEY referred the Court to the affidavit on which the prosecution was founded, and to the claim of GEORGE A. GARDINER, in support of which the affidavit was made, as indicating the nature of the offence, and proposed to examine a witness in regard to the ability of the party to give bail. Mr. WILLIAM W. CORCORAN was accordingly examined. He stated that GEORGE A. GARDINER, the brother of the defendant, had given to the defendant a letter of credit with the witness for ten thousand dollars, which amount was subject to the defendant's order; that the witness knew of no other property nor means of any kind belonging to the defendant, and had no reason to suppose that such existed; that the defendant received no portion of the award in favor of GEORGE A. GARDINER, made by the Commissioners under the treaty with Mexico; and that the defendant was only temporarily in Washington, and did not reside here. In answer to a question from one of the counsel for the defendant, Mr. CORCORAN stated that he had no interest whatever in the award made in favor of himself as assignee of GEORGE A. GARDINER for \$107,187.50, part of GEORGE A. GARDINER'S claim, but that this amount, with other things, had been assigned to him as collateral security.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY, on behalf of the United States, and Messrs. BRADLEY and CARLISLE, counsel for the prisoner, presented their respective views of the proper amount of bail. The Court then fixed the amount at eight thousand dollars, stating that the object of bail was to secure the appearance of an accused party; that, in this case, it was shown that he had received no part of the proceeds of the claim, in support of which the alleged offence was committed; and that the extent of his means was ten thousand dollars; and also that the suggestion of his counsel that he ought to be allowed to retain a portion of his means to enable him to prepare for his defence was proper for the consideration of the Court. Dr. THOMAS MILLER then entered into a recognizance with the prisoner in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

## CASE OF DR. GEORGE A. GARDINER.

On Saturday last the Grand Jury brought into Court an indictment for False Swearing (in reference to a heavy claim under the Mexican Treaty) against GEORGE A. GARDINER, framed, it is understood, on an act of Congress of 1st March, 1823, the third section of which act provides that "if any person shall swear or affirm falsely, touching the expediency of the United States, or in support of any claim against the United States, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury." We learn that it was the purpose of the PROSECUTOR immediately to dispatch an agent to England, whither Dr. Gardiner has gone, with instructions to demand his surrender under the fourth article of the treaty of 22d August, 1843, between the United States and Great Britain; but it was found that the offence in this case is not among the crimes enumerated in the treaty. The article is as follows:

ARTICLE X. It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with the intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction wherein the said Majesty or Majesty shall be sought for, shall be found, or shall be found within the territories of the other: provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for